Gage & Co's. Educational Series

BOOK II.

CANADIAN READERS.

1025

Helen gathering Flowers for her Teacher.

W. J. Gage & Co.'s Educational Series.

CANADIAN READERS.

BOOK II.

BASED ON THE SERIES PREPARED BY

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AND EDITED BY CANADIAN EDUCATIONISTS FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

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PREFACE.

THE SECOND READER is one step in advance of the First. The words are longer; the sentences are a little longer; and the number of literary phrases has been increased. The exercises are more numerous; and simple exercises in grammar have been introduced.

These exercises are mainly intended to be done in school, and in some cases may profitably be extended by the teacher. They will aid the teacher very much in the difficult task of keeping the pupils employed while in their seats.

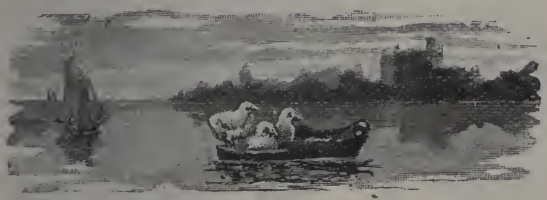
All the extracts have been made with the view of interesting the pupils, and at the same time giving them a large fund of useful information concerning the world around them.

The type has in all cases been made open and pleasant to the eye, so that at least no mechanical difficulty may come in the way of the learner. The aim has been, quality before quantity. The pictures continue, as in the Primers, to be a notable feature.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
BIRDS		9
THE COW		13
AN ICE HILL		15
FOOD		17
BOSE AND SAM		20
THE MOTHERS		22
TRADES		28
THE SQUIRREL		32
THE TWO SENSIBLE GOATS		34
THE LITTLE SNOW-SHOVELLER	*Our Little Ones*	36
MAY	*T. D. Miller*	38
FLYING KITES		39
THE BEE		42
HAROLD'S SQUIRREL	*Our Little Ones*	45
THE MOTHER-BEAR AND HER TWO CUBS		48
THE CHILDREN'S HOUR	*Longfellow*	53
DOGS		56
THE FOUR SUNBEAMS	*St. Nicholas*	59
GOOD-NIGHT AND GOOD-MORNING	*Lord Houghton*	64
THE CAT AND HER KITTENS	*J. C. Carlisle*	67
THE STARVING FOXES		71
THE DONKEY AND THE BOY	*A. F. Day*	77
BRAVE LITTLE DIMPLE	*Little Folks' Reader,*	80
HOW A BUTTERFLY CAME	*Our Little Ones*	85
THE ARROW AND THE SONG	*Longfellow*	88
THE FOOLISH MOUSE		89
THE CROW AND THE FOX		93
THE LION, THE FOX, AND THE ASS		96

The Winds	*E. C. Stedman*	99
Lena's Letter		101
The Cat and the Fox	*J. C. Carlisle*	102
Look not upon the Wine	*Willis*	105
Pussy and her Elephant	*H. M. Johnston*	106
The Brook and the Wave	*Longfellow*	109
No Crown for Me	*McGuffy's Third Reader*,	110
The Husband who was to Mind the House,	*G. W. Dasent*,	115
A Night with a Wolf		121
Beautiful Things		123
Don't Kill the Birds		124
The Courageous Boy		126
My Mother		129
The Faithful Dog		130
Scripture Readings		136
The Maple Tree		138
Industry	*Dr. Watts*	141
The Humming-Bird		142



"Our Little Ones."

BIRDS.

Thril'-ling, that goes through one.
Splend'-id, very grand.
Swoops, comes down suddenly.
Din'-gy, dull and dirty-colored.

1. There are many kinds of birds — some very big, and some very very little. There

are birds with sweet voices, and birds with very little voice; birds of all colors; birds that can fly out of sight, and birds that cannot fly a yard. Some birds can swim and fly and walk; some can both walk and fly; and some can only walk.

2. Birds have only two legs; but then they have also two wings, with which they can fly very fast. Some of them can fly faster than a railway train can run.

3. The tomtit and the wren are very small; the turkey, the swan, and the eagle are very large.

4. The nightingale has a very sweet voice, and he sings in the evening. The lark has

a thrilling note; and he fills the morning air with his glad song.

5. The ostrich has hardly any voice; and like the swan can only make a hoarse kind of sound.

6. The parrot has splendid and bright colors; and so have all birds in warm countries. But birds with bright colors often cannot sing; and the sweetest songsters we have are dressed in the plainest and most homely colors. The feathers of the nightingale and the lark are of a dingy brown.

7. The eagle flies very high in the air; and when he sees a bird or a rabbit, he swoops down upon it in the twinkling of an eye.

8. The swan can swim; and he can also fly. He can also walk; but his legs are placed so far back, that when he walks, he waddles and hobbles about in a very clumsy way.

9. Birds that swim have webs between their toes, with which they push themselves

along. The duck, the goose, the swan, and the sea-gull can all swim.

10. The ostrich, which is the largest bird, cannot fly; but he can run very very fast. When hunted he can run as fast as a race-horse. The ostrich lives in Africa.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Some birds have three ways of going — what are they? 2. How fast can some birds fly? 3. Tell me two of the smallest birds. 4. Three of the largest. 5. What is the sweetest song-bird? 6. When does he sing? 7. When does the lark sing? 8. What kind of voice has the ostrich? 9. The swan? 10. What bird has splendid plumage? 11. What kind of song have birds with bright plumage? 12. How are the nightingale and the lark dressed? 13. What bird flies very high? 14. Why does the swan walk so badly? 15. What kind of toes have swimming birds? 16. Tell me three birds that swim in fresh water. 17. One that swims in the sea? 18. How fast does the ostrich run? 19. Where does he live?

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

The ostrich is the largest of birds.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Voic'-es	Rail'-way	Thril'-ling	Clum'-sy
Col'-ors	Tur'-key	Bright	Af'-ri-ca

3. Say something about each of the following: The tomtit; the wren; the eagle; the swan; the nightingale; the lark; the parrot; the turkey; the sea-gull; the ostrich.

4. Write down all the words that have in them an *ea*; an *ai*; an *oa*; and an *oi*.

THE COW.

Rank, strong and very coarse.

1. The cow likes to eat grass in the fields in the warm sunshine. She quietly crops the sweet grass until she thinks she has

had enough ; and then she lies down on the grass, and chews it over again.

2. She gives nice, warm, rich milk; and her breath is always as sweet as the breath of violets.

3. Of milk we make butter and cheese. Butter is made of the cream; and cheese is made of the curdled milk, which is pressed very hard in a press.

4. Thank you, pretty cow, that gave
Nice sweet milk to soak my bread,
Every morn and every night,
Warm and fresh, and rich and white.

5. Do not chew the weeds so rank,
Growing there upon the bank;
But the grass and clover eat,
They will make it nice and sweet.

6. Where the pretty daisy grows,
Where the clearest water flows,
Where the grass is fresh and fine,
Pretty cow, go there and dine.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What does the cow give? 2. What kind of milk is it? 3. What is the cow not to eat? 4. What does the child want her to eat? 5. Where is the cow to go and dine — where what flower grows? 6. Where the water is——? 7. Where the grass is ——? 8. What line rhymes with: *Every morn and every night?* (Other lines may be given.)

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

Pretty cow, go there and dine.

AN ICE HILL.

Run'-ners, the wood or iron upon which a sleigh moves.

1. The snow lay on the ground more than a foot deep; and every night there had been hard frost. Not far from a little village was a hill covered with snow; and a number of

little boys thought they would like to go and slide down.

2. So they made little sleighs of wood, with wooden runners, cut round in front so as to let them glide smoothly and rapidly over

the snow. They trailed their sleighs to the top of the hill, set them on the edge, sat down upon them, gave themselves a little push, and then away they went down to the foot.

3. Then they walked up again, trailing their sleighs after them by a string: then sat down

and off once more to the foot of the hill. And all of them looked like rosy-cheeked apples — their eyes, too, bright with fun and glee and high spirits.

4. Sometimes one tumbled off, and away his sleigh shot without him; sometimes the sleigh turned right round, and both tumbled into the deeper snow; sometimes one sleigh knocked against another, and both turned over and pitched off their riders. This has just happened in the picture! One boy has fallen on his face, and the other is trying to jump out of the way.

FOOD.

Chi'-na, a large country in the east of Asia.
In'-di-a, a country in the south of Asia.
Cey-lon', an island south of India.
E'-gypt, a country in the north-east of Africa. The Nile flows through it.
It'-a-ly, a country in the south of Europe.

1. Bread is made of flour; and flour is made from wheat. When the wheat is ripe it is thrashed, and then it is ground down into flour by the miller.

2. Cheese is made from the milk of the cow. The milk is first made into curds; the curds are squeezed and pressed; and the pressed curd is called cheese.

3. Butter is made by churning cream.

> The curdled milk we press and squeeze,
> And so we make it into cheese;
> The cream we skim, and shake in churns,
> And then it soon to butter turns.

4. Beef is the flesh of the ox, which is made ready for eating by being roasted or boiled. The flesh of the pig is called pork.

5. Potatoes are the underground branches of a plant which was taken to Europe from South America more than two hundred years ago.

6. Tea is made of the leaves of the tea-plant which grows in China and the East Indies. Coffee, which comes to us from the West Indies, Ceylon, and Arabia, is the berry of the coffee-plant. The berry is first roasted, then ground. The ground coffee is boiled in a pot and strained.

7. Sugar is the juice of a tall, thick cane, which grows in the West Indies. The juice which is left over, after the sugar is made, is called treacle or molasses.

8. Rice is the seed of a tall grass; and the seed is like wheat, only whiter and harder. It grows in many parts of the world, such as India, America, Egypt, and Italy.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is bread made of? 2. What is flour made of? 3. Who grinds the wheat? 4. How do we make cheese? 5. How do we make butter? 6. What is beef? 7. What three names do we give to the flesh of the pig? 8. What is the difference between them? 9. What are potatoes? 10. What is tea? 11. Where does it come from? 12. What is coffee? 13. How is coffee made? 14. What is sugar? 15. What is the refuse of sugar called? 16. What is rice? 17. Where does rice come from?

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

The pressed curd is called cheese.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Wheat	Churn'-ing	Ba'-con	Cof'-fee
Squeezed	Cur'-dled	Po-ta'-toes	Su'-gar

3. Say something about the following words: *Bread; cheese; butter; beef; potatoes; tea; coffee; sugar; treacle; rice.*

4. Write out all the words that have in them an *ou;* an *ow;* an *oa:* and an *ea.*

BOSE AND SAM.

1. Bose lived at Squire Horton's on the hill. He was a large, gray dog. Sam was a small terrier, and his home was in the village.

2. One day Bose was near Sam's house, when he all at once grew sick.

3. Little Sam came up, and I think he asked Bose how he felt, for soon Bose rose up and tried to walk home.

4. Sam ran by his side, and now and then jumped and barked as if to help poor Bose

to bear his pain. Bose lay down to rest two or three times, and Sam lay down with him.

5. At last they reached Squire Horton's, and Sam barked till Jane came to the door and took care of Bose. Then Sam ran home.

6. The day after he came to see Bose and cheer him up. He came again the next day, and ran about the house and the barn, but could not find his friend.

7. Poor Bose was dead. After a time Sam found his grave, and there he lay down and howled. But soon he went back to his home, and he did not go to Squire Horton's any more.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

EXERCISES. — 1. Pronounce and spell:

Jump'-ed	Vil'-lage	Grew	Reached
Ter'-ri-er	Squire	A'gain	Friend.

2. Say something about *home, barn, grave, hill, village, friend.*

THE MOTHERS.

A SONG FOR CHILDREN.

Nim'-ble, very quick and active. | **Ex-ceed'-ing-ly,** very much.
Dote on, be very fond of. | **Lamb'-kin,** a young lamb.
Sped, hurried.

1. I was walking on the green hills one fine summer day; and the sheep were happy and feeding all around me. I heard a mother-sheep say:

2. "There is nothing so sweet in all the world as my little lamb. He has nimble feet, bright eyes, and such pretty white wool. The robin has four children, and I have only one; but I love my one better than she loves all her four."

3. And she lay down with her lamb on the hill-side; and the two went to sleep close together in the warm sun.

4. When I got home, I saw our old gray cat with her three kittens. And she too was saying something to herself.

5. It was this: "My three kittens are the prettiest little things in the whole world. Their fur is so soft, and their tails are so pretty, that I cannot love them enough. I cannot tell which is the prettiest."

6. And she lay down with them by the fireside; and the mother and her three kittens all went to sleep together.

7. Then I went out to the farm-yard, and there I saw an old hen with ten chickens. She was looking about for corn and seeds;

and when she found one, she cried "cluck, cluck, cluck," and the chickens came running up.

8. I heard her, too, talking; and this was what she said: "The sun, which sees everything, never saw anything so pretty as my chickens. The ewe loves her lamb; the cat loves her kittens; but I love my chickens better than they love their children.

9. "Come, my sweet little chickens, come and nestle snugly under my wings; and there you will be safe and warm." So all the chickens ran up to their mother, and went to bed under her wide, soft wings, and fell asleep.

10. As I walked over the hills one day,
I stopped, and heard a mother-sheep say:
"In all the green world there is nothing
so sweet
As my little lamb with his nimble feet,
With his eyes so bright,
And his wool so white:
Oh! he is my darling, my heart's delight.

11. "The robin, she
That sings in the tree,
May dearly dote on her darlings four;
But I love my one little lambkin more."
And the mother-sheep and her little one
Side by side lay down in the sun,
And they went to sleep on the hill-side warm,
As a child goes to sleep on its mother's arm.

12. I went to the kitchen, and what did I see?
But the gray old cat with her kittens three.

I heard her softly whisper — said she:
" My kittens with tails all so nicely curled,
Are the prettiest things in the wide, wide world.

13. " The bird on the tree,
And the old ewe, she
May love her baby exceedingly;
But I love my kittens with all my might,
I love them by morning, by noon, and by night."

14. I went to the yard and saw the old hen
Go clucking about with chickens ten.
She clucked, and she scratched, and she talked away;
And what do you think I heard the hen say?
I heard her say: " The sun never did shine
On anything like these chickens of mine.

15. The cat loves her kittens, the ewe loves her lamb;

But they do not know what a proud
mother I am;
Nor for lambs nor for kittens will I part
with these,
Though the sheep and the cat should go
down on their knees:
No, no! not though
The kittens could crow,
Or the lammie on two yellow legs could
go.

16. "My own dear darlings! my sweet little
things!
Come, nestle now cosily under my wings."
So the hen said,
And the chickens all sped
As fast as they could to their nice feather
bed;
And there let them sleep, in their feathers
so warm,
While my little chick nestles here snug
on my arm.

AUNT MARY.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What did the mother-sheep say about her lamb? 2. What did she say he was better than? 3. Where

did they lie down to sleep? 4. How many kittens had the old gray cat? 5. What kind of tails had they? 6. Which of them did she love best? 7. How many chickens had the old hen? 8. What did she say about them? 9. What would she not exchange them for? 10. Where do the chickens nestle? 11. What line rhymes with: *As I walked over the hills one day?* (Other lines may be given.)

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

They nestle under her wings.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Nim'-ble	Kitch'-en	Pret'-ti-est	Yel'-low
De-light'	Speak'-ing	Chick'-ens	Cos'-i-ly
Lamb'-kin	Ex-ceed'-ing-ly	Talked	Feath'-ers.

3. Write down all the words that rhyme in the first and second verses.

4. Write down all the words that have in them an *ay*; an *ow*; and an *ou*.

TRADES.

1. A baker is a man who bakes bread. He makes it out of flour; and flour is made of wheat. — A grocer is a man who sells tea, sugar, coffee, rice, and spices. — A butcher is a man who sells beef, mutton, pork, and veal.

2. A shoemaker is a man who makes boots and shoes. Boots and shoes are made of

leather. — Leather is the skin or hide of an ox or sheep, which has been steeped in water along with lime and pieces of the bark of a tree.

3. This is called tanning; and the man who tans a hide into leather is called a tanner.

For lime and bark the tanner takes,
And of the skin he leather makes;
And this the shoemaker will use
To make us good strong boots and shoes.

4. A tailor makes our clothes. The warm cloth that we wear is made from the wool of the sheep. — The wool is spun into thread, and the man who weaves the threads of wool into cloth is called a weaver.

5. The man who makes tables and chairs, and boxes and doors, is called a carpenter. He is also called a joiner, because he joins pieces of wood together. He joins them together with nails or with glue.

6. The man who puts lead on the roofs of our houses, or brings in pipes for water or for gas, is called a plumber, meaning a man who works in lead.

7. The man who cuts and trims and smooths stones, and builds them one on the top of another, is called a mason. — A bricklayer lays bricks one upon another, to make the wall of a house.

8. The man who hauls up and takes down the sails of a ship, and takes every care of the ship when it is sailing, is called a sailor.

9. A glazier is the man who *glazes* a window-frame, or puts glass into it. When a window-frame has had glass put into it, it is called a window.

10. The man who ploughs the fields, sows them with seed, cuts the crops when they are ripe, thrashes the seed out of them, and sends the seed to market, is called a farmer.

11. The man who digs down very deep into the ground, and goes down into the low dark parts of the earth for coal, or iron, or lead, or tin, is called a miner.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Of what does a baker make bread? 2. Of what is flour made? 3. What does a grocer sell? 4. What does a butcher sell? 5. Of what are boots and shoes made? 6. Of what is leather made? 7. What is the man who makes leather called? 8. What is tanning? 9. Of what is cloth

made? 10. Who makes the wool into cloth? 11. What does a carpenter make? 12. What is a plumber? 13. What does a mason do? 14. What does a bricklayer do? 15. What does a sailor do? 16. What is a glazier? 17. What does a farmer do? 18. What is a miner? 19. Tell me some of the things he digs up.

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

The farmer sends corn to market.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Gro'-cer	Leath'-er	Car'-pen-ter	Ma'-son
Spic'-es	Piec'-es	Plumb'-er	Win'-dow.

3. Say something about each of the following: *A baker; a grocer; a butcher; a shoemaker; a tanner; a tailor; a weaver; a joiner; a plumber; a mason; a bricklayer; a sailor; a glazier; a farmer; a miner.*

THE SQUIRREL.

1. The squirrel is a very pretty little animal. He lives in the woods, and runs about from tree to tree, and from branch to branch, and is full of fun and romp.

2. When a squirrel sees any one, he often runs to the other side of the tree and takes a peep at him. Then he runs up as high as he can.

3. His nest is built in the fork of a high branch of a tree; and rain cannot get into it, nor can the wind blow it away.

4. The young ones, of which there are three or four, are born in midsummer, and stay with their father and mother until next spring. Then they go away and find a tree for themselves.

5. The squirrel's chief food consists of nuts, acorns, fruits, and seeds.

6. It is very nice to see a squirrel eating a nut. He sits up, holds the nut prettily between his fore-paws, bites off the tip with his sharp fore-teeth, then strips off the shell, peels the brown husk off — and then, pop it goes into his little mouth.

7. He lays up stores of nuts and acorns in all kinds of nooks, and holes, and corners; and these he never forgets. Even when snow is on the ground, he goes straight to his stores, scratches away the snow, and brings out his nuts.

8. His color is reddish brown; but in a very cold winter his fur turns grayish.

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

He builds his nest in an oak tree.

THE TWO SENSIBLE GOATS.

1. Two kind goats lived together, always lived in peace, and tried to help each other. When one goat was ill, the other brought him green herbs, from a field far off; and the sick goat ate the herbs, and they cured him.

2. The other goat had a pretty little kid, which she loved dearly. One day, when the goat had gone out, a rude boy came to take the kid: but the goat which had been ill, and had got better, poked the boy with his

horns, drove him away, and took care of the kid till its mother came home.

3. Once, when the two goats were travelling, they met on the middle of a very narrow bridge, but they did not push one another into the water. No! They stood still a moment, to try whether they could go back safely.

4. When they found they could not, one of them went down on his knees on the bridge, and let the other walk over his back.

The goat which had to walk over the other, took care to walk softly, and not to hurt so kind a friend.

And so they both got safely over; and all who knew them loved the two kind goats.

QUESTIONS. — 1. When one of the two kind goats was ill, what did the other do? 2. What happened to the kid of one of the goats? 3. What did the other goat do? 4. Where did these two goats meet? 5. What did they do first? 6. When they found they could not go back, what did they do? 7. What did the goat who had to walk over the other take care to do?

EXERCISE. — Pronounce and learn to spell:

Al'ways	Trav'el-ling	An-oth'er	Safe'ly
Dear'-ly	Ill'-nat-ured	Mo'-ment	Soft'-ly

THE LITTLE SNOW-SHOVELLER.

Merrily whistling along the street,
With his little nose, his hands and feet
Sharply bitten by old Jack Frost,
His curly hair by the rude wind tost,

Armed with his shovel, goes Ned Magee;
In search of some work, of course, is he.

2. Brave little chap! 't is little he cares
For old Jack Frost; and the storm he dares
With a merry face and a merry song,
As through the snow he paddles along —
This blue-eyed lad — o'er the slippery street,
Hoping the chance of a job to meet.

3. Give him ten cents and see him work:
Ned is not a bit of a shirk;
In goes his shovel with might and main,
Making the snow fly off like rain, —
Here, there, and everywhere, in a trice,
Till your walk is made all clean and nice.

4. Then, cheeks as red as the reddest rose,
Shouldering his shovel, off he goes;
Merrily whistling on his way,
His boyish heart so happy and gay,
That neither for wind nor frost cares he, —
This little snow-shoveller, Ned Magee.

MAY.

1. Welcome, welcome, lovely May!
Breath so sweet, and smiles so gay;
Sun, and dew, and gentle showers,
Welcome, welcome, month of flowers!

2. Welcome, violets, sweet and blue,
Drinking - cups of morning dew!
Welcome, lambs so full of glee!
Welcome, too, my busy bee!

3. Birdies sing on every spray,
"Welcome, sunshine! welcome, May!"
Many a pretty flower uncloses,
And the garden smells of roses.

T. D. MILLER.

FLYING KITES.

1. It is a fine breezy day ; and Tom and Harry are setting off to fly a kite which their father has made for them. Another boy has his kite up already; and the little boy on the ground is preparing his for flying.

2. A kite is generally made of strong brown paper — sometimes of light calico or cotton cloth, and sometimes of linen. It

must be strong, or the wind would tear it; and it must be light, or it would fall to the ground. Every kite has a strong, upright piece of wood, nicely rounded, in the middle: this is its back-bone.

3. Then it has another piece of wood across this; and over the top is a bow — generally made out of the half of a barrel-hoop, the ends of which are tied to the ends of the cross-bar. When the framework has been carefully made and strongly tied together, the paper is pasted over, and the kite is placed somewhere to dry.

4. But the kite, like the bird, must have a tail to steady it. This tail is very long, and is made of string. At the end is a tuft of grass, to give it weight; and at short distances along the string, are tied pieces of paper, to give it liveliness.

5. Let us hope that the boys will have a pleasant day, that the kite will fly very high, and behave well when it gets up to its highest; and that the boys will come home with

a good account of its conduct to their father.

6. The Chinese are very fond of kites. Old men and middle-aged men fly them, and show the greatest joy when they behave well in the air. Chinese kites are of very odd shapes; they are made like big bats, butterflies, owls, hawks, and other birds. Nothing seems to give a Chinaman so much delight as a kite that flies very high in the air.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Tell me all you see in the picture. 2. Tell me how a kite is made. 3. What kind of tail has it? 4. Of what shapes are the Chinese kites? 5. What Chinamen are fond of flying kites? 6. Where is China?

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

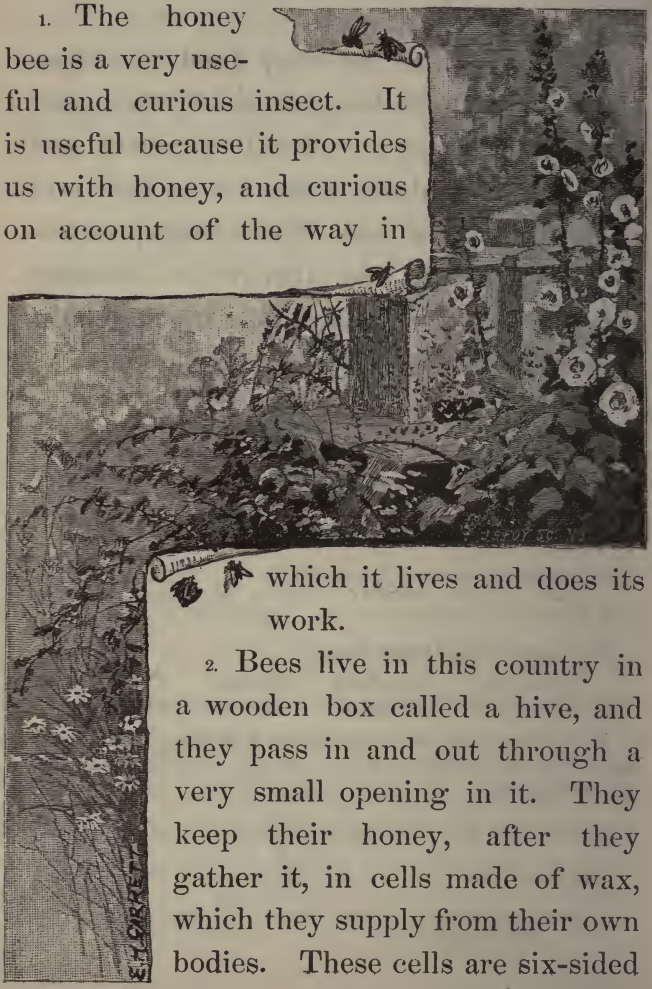
A kite must have a tail.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Pre-par'-ing	Care'-ful-ly	Be-have'	Con'-duct
A-cross'	Dis'-tan-ces	Ac-count'	De-light'.

3. Say something about each of the following: *Little boys; their kites; the making of a kite; its tail; Chinese kites; Chinese kite-flyers.*

THE BEE.



1. The honey bee is a very useful and curious insect. It is useful because it provides us with honey, and curious on account of the way in which it lives and does its work.

2. Bees live in this country in a wooden box called a hive, and they pass in and out through a very small opening in it. They keep their honey, after they gather it, in cells made of wax, which they supply from their own bodies. These cells are six-sided

and are packed close together. In some of them the eggs are laid by the queen bee, and the young ones, after they are hatched, are fed by the older bees with honey.

3. There are three kinds of bees, the queen, the drone, and the worker. There is usually only one queen in a hive, and she lays all the eggs. The workers are females and the drones are males. The workers gather the honey from flowers, and when it becomes scarce they drive away the drones and leave them to starve to death.

4. If the queen of a hive dies, the workers take a very young bee, and, by feeding it in a certain way, raise it up to be a queen. When the bees in a hive become too crowded, a number of them take a queen with them and swarm off to another place. Sometimes the bee-keeper takes a number of the bees out and puts them along with a queen in a new hive, where they at once go to work.

5. Bee-keeping is carried on very largely

in Canada, and new kinds of bees have been brought from Cyprus, Palestine, and other Eastern countries. Those from Palestine are often called "holy bees."

6. Bees often die in winter because they have not enough to eat, and to keep them alive the bee-keeper feeds them with melted sugar. If bees are well cared for, it pays to keep them, for honey always brings a good price. The place where bee-hives are kept is called an apiary.

QUESTIONS. — 1. How are bees kept in this country? 2. Where do they keep their honey after they gather it? 3. How many kinds of honey bees are there? 4. What do bees of each kind do? 5. How is a new queen got when an old one dies? 6. What do the bees do when they become too much crowded in a hive? 7. From what countries are bees sometimes brought? 8. How are bees fed in winter when honey is scarce?

EXERCISES. — 1. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Cu'-ri-ous	Cy'-prus	E-nough
In'-sect	Pal'-es-tine	Su'-gar
Work'-ers	Ca'-na-da	A'-pi-ar-y

2. Find out from the map where Cyprus and Palestine are.
3. Write out from memory all you know about bees.

HAROLD'S SQUIRREL.

1. Harold caught a young gray squirrel in the woods. He brought him home, and named him Bobby. He put him into a

cage. Bobby ran to the farther corner and seemed to be frightened.

2. Harold tried to coax him to eat some sweet apple, but Bobby would not eat a mouthful. Harold put some peanuts into the cage, but Bobby would not eat one.

3. His mother told him to leave Bobby alone for a while, and he would feel better; so Harold did not go near the cage again that night.

4. The next morning Bobby was hungry. Harold gave him a good breakfast. In a few days he was quite tame. He soon began to turn the wheel, and he made it go very fast.

5. He had a little room in the top of his cage to sleep in, and he had a piece of flannel for his bed. When he was frightened, or the boys teased him, he would run up into his chamber and hide.

6. After a little while Harold let him out of the cage every day. He would follow Harold all about the house. He would sit

on his shoulder and eat nuts. When Bobby had eaten all the nuts he wanted, he would hide the rest under the door-mat, and pat them down with his feet.

7. Harold could hug him and pet him, and Bobby was never cross. Harold never forgot to feed him. He cleaned out his cage every morning, and gave him fresh water.

8. Harold had a number of other pets. He had a dog and a cat and a large flock of hens and chickens. But Bobby always had his breakfast first. Bobby is still alive, and I think he must be the happiest squirrel that was ever shut up in a cage.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

EXERCISES. — 1. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Fright'-ened	Squir'-rel	Break'-fast	Mon'-ey
Pea'-nuts	Car'-ried	Hap'-pi-est	Shoul'-der.

2. Draw Harold and his squirrel.

3. Say something about the things you see in the picture in this lesson.

THE MOTHER-BEAR AND HER TWO CUBS.

Hold, inside of a ship. **Pleas'-ure**, fun.

1. In a far-off northern land, where there is nothing but ice and snow, lived a white she-bear very happily with her two young ones. The ice covered the sea most of the year, and floated about in great masses, which are called *icebergs* or ice mountains, of all kinds of odd shapes; some like steeples, some like large churches, and some like floating towns.

2. But, though the sea was covered with ice, this white bear often found holes in it, or pieces of open sea; and then she managed to catch some fish to feed her young

ones and herself. And the young cubs were the prettiest little playful things you ever saw.

3. Into these cold and icy seas, sailed, one day in spring, a ship from Scotland. The ship had come to catch whales and seals.

It sailed bravely among the ice, for it was manned by bold and hardy sailors, who had often and often faced the dangers of the deep.

4. They caught several whales, and stored away the fat or blubber in the hold; and they killed a great many seals, and took their skins to be made into jackets, and muffs, and caps, and waistcoats. They were just on the point of going back to Scotland, when one evening, in the quiet light, they saw this she-bear and her two young ones.

5. The two little cubs were playing with each other in the prettiest way, — patting each other in fun on the side of the head, knocking each other down, and rolling over and over, — while their mother sat beside them, enjoying their pleasure. Presently she caught sight of the ship, and turned her head.

6. Then she growled to the cubs to come along with her, and to get away from the

ship. But one of the sailors had been too quick for her, and had got a rifle, and stolen upon the young bears in their play. When he thought he had got near enough, he fired, and killed first the one, and then the other.

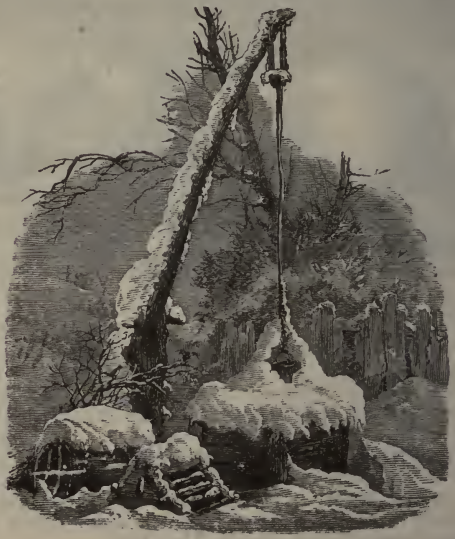
7. The mother-bear raised such a cry of pain and grief to the skies, that it might have touched the heart of the dullest person in the whole ship. But the sailor loaded again, and with a third ball he laid the poor mother-bear dead upon the ice.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where did the mother-bear live? 2. How many young ones had she? 3. What did she feed them with? 4. How did she get the fish? 5. Where did the ship come from? 6. What had it come to get? 7. What is done with the seal-skins? 8. What were the cubs doing one evening? 9. What did the mother try to do when she saw the ship? 10. What did the sailor do? 11. What did the mother do when she saw her young ones shot? 12. What did the sailor do next?

EXERCISES. — 1. Pronounce and learn to spell:

North′-ern	Ice′-berg	Sail′-ors	Dull′-est
Hap′-pi-ly	Stee′-ples	Pleas′-ure	Moth′-er.

2. Say something about each of the following: *The white bear; her cubs; a Scotch ship; icebergs; the cubs at play; the sailor; the mother's grief; the mother's death.*



THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

1 Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

2. I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

3. From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

4. A whisper, and then a silence:
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

5. A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall!

6. They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me;
They seem to be everywhere.

7. They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine!

8. Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all!

9. I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down into the dungeon
In the round-tower of my heart.

10. And there will I keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day,
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder in dust away!

LONGFELLOW.

DOGS.

1. There are many kinds of dogs; very little dogs, and very big dogs. Dogs are also of all colors, white or black, spotted or streaked with black or red or brown.

2. The sheep-dog, or collie, looks after the sheep, and is the best friend of the shepherd.

3. The Scotch terrier is a little, rough-haired dog, very brave and full of spirit. The English terrier is smooth, very brave also, and fond of hunting rats.

4. The Newfoundland is a large, handsome, shaggy dog, very fond of the water, and very kind to little children. It has often been seen to jump in after a child that has fallen into the water, to seize him, and to bring him safe to shore.

5. The pointer is a very fine dog, which has been trained to stand stock-still when it smells a bird or a hare or a rabbit. When it stands stock-still, it sticks out its tail as

straight as a poker; and then the sportsman knows there is game very near.

6. The greyhound is the swiftest of all dogs. It has a very lean body, with long, strong, thin legs, and a long tail. It is trained to chase hares. The fox-hound is trained to hunt the fox.

7. The mastiff is a large, splendid dog, with a mouse-colored skin, and is the best watch-dog we have.

8. There are big dogs and little dogs — some, like the Newfoundland, as big as a pony; others, like the Mexican lap-dog, as small as a rat.

QUESTIONS. — 1. What is the shepherds'-dog here called? 2. What kind of dog is the Scotch terrier? 3. And the English terrier? 4. What is the Newfoundland very fond of? 5. What will he do when he sees a child in the water? 6. What has the pointer been trained to do? 7. Which is the swiftest of dogs? 8. Which is the best watch-dog we have? 9. What are the largest and the smallest dogs?

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line:

Greyhounds are trained to hunt.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Streaked	Ob'-sti-nate	Hand'-some	Sports'-man
Shep'-herd	New'-found-land	Point'-er	Mas'-tiff.

3. Say something about each of the following: *The collie; the Scotch terrier; the English terrier; the Newfoundland; the pointer; the greyhound; the mastiff.*

THE FOUR SUNBEAMS.

1. Four little sunbeams came earthward one day,
Shining and dancing along on their way,
Resolved that their course should be blest.
"Let us try," they all whispered, "some kindness to do,
Not seek our own pleasuring all the day through,
Then meet in the eve at the west."

2. One sunbeam ran in at a low cottage door,
And played "hide-and-seek" with a child
on the floor,
Till baby laughed loud in his glee,

And chased with delight his strange playmate so bright,
The little hands grasping in vain for the light
That ever before them would flee.

3. One crept to a couch where an invalid lay,
And brought him a dream of a bright summer day,
Its bird-song and beauty and bloom;
Till pain was forgotten and weary unrest,
And in fancy he roamed through the scenes he loved best,
Far away from the dim, darkened room.

4. One stole to the heart of a flower that was sad,
And loved and caressed her until she was glad,
And lifted her white face again.
For love brings content to the lowliest lot,
And finds something sweet in the dreariest spot,
And lightens all labor and pain.

5. And one, where a little blind girl sat alone
Not sharing the mirth of her play-fellows,
shone
On hands that were folded and pale,

And kissed the poor eyes that had never known sight,
That never would gaze on the beautiful light
Till angels had lifted the veil.

6. At last, when the shadows of evening were falling,
And the sun, their great father, his children was calling,
Four sunbeams sped into the west.
All said: "We have found that in seeking the pleasure
Of others, we fill to the full our own measure," —
Then softly they sank to their rest.

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the names of all the things you see in the picture.

2. Pronounce and learn to spell:

Shin'-ing	Through	In'va-lid	Drear'-i-est
De-light'	Scenes	Ca-ressed'	Beau'-ti-ful.

3. Commit to memory the lesson the Sunbeams learned.

4. Name the nouns in verse 2.

GOOD–NIGHT AND GOOD–MORNING.

Cu'-ri-ous, odd. **De-light',** pleasure.
Courte'-sied. made a deep bow, as a mark of respect to the sun.

1. A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work, and folded it right,
And said: "Dear work, good-night, good-night."

2. Such a number of rooks came over her head,
Crying "Caw, caw!" on their way to bed:
She said as she watched their curious flight:
"Little black things, good-night, good-night."

3. The horses neighed and the oxen lowed;
The sheep's "Bleat, bleat!" came over the road;
All seeming to say, with a quiet delight:
"Good little girl, good-night, good-night."

4. She did not say to the sun, "Good-night,"
Though she saw him there, like a ball of light;
For she knew he had God's time to keep
All over the world, and never could sleep.

5. The tall pink fox-glove bowed his head;
The violets courtesied and went to bed;
And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
And said, on her knees, her evening prayer.

6. And while on her pillow she softly lay,
She knew nothing more till again it was day;
And all things said to the beautiful sun:
"Good-morning, good-morning; our work is begun."

LORD HOUGHTON.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where was the little girl sitting? 2. What did she say when the day was beginning to close? 3. What did she see over her head? 4. What did she say to them? 5. What did the horses, oxen, and sheep do? 6. What did they seem to say? 7. Why did she not say "Good-night" to the sun? 8. What did the fox-glove and the violets do? 9. When Lucy woke up again, what did everything say to the beautiful sun? 10. What line rhymes with *A fair little girl sat under a tree!* (Other lines may be given.)

DICTATION. — Learn to spell and write out:

The violets courtesied and went to bed.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words:

Sew'-ing	Cu'-ri-ous	De-light'	Courte'-sied
Smoothed	Neighed	Vi'-o-lets	Pil'-low.

2. Point out the nouns in the first two verses.

3. Tell the names of six different beasts in the fields.

4. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them: *Smooth; crying; good; delightful; sunny; tall; pray.*

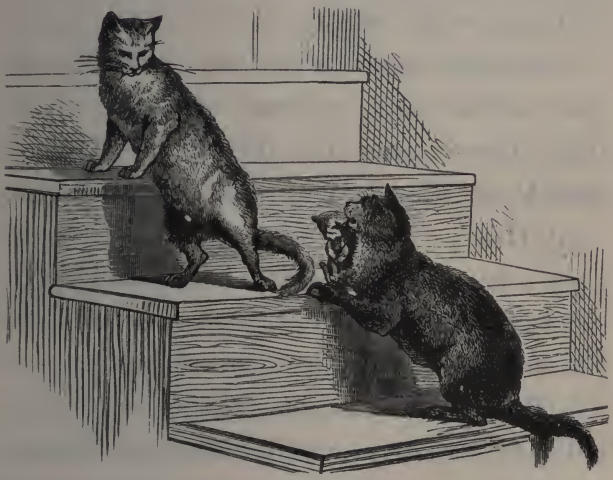
5. Explain the following phrases: (1) The sun has God's time to keep. (2) The violets courtesied. (3) She knew nothing more till it was day again.

6. Make sentences about: *A little girl; rooks; horses; oxen; sheep; Lucy; the flowers.*

7. Tell the difference between: *Sewing* and *sowing; dear* and *deer; load* and *lowed; ball* and *bawl; hair* and *hare.*

8. The following words have several meanings; give two of them: *Fair; fold; ball; saw.*

9. Write the names of six different parts of a bird.



THE CAT AND HER KITTENS.

De-ter'-mined, fixed in her purpose. **Rushed,** ran very fast.
Strug'-gle, strife and quarrel.

1. There was once a cat called Kitty. She had three little kittens; and she kept them in

a nice warm corner in the cellar. But one morning it struck her that the cellar was a little damp; and this was not good for the health of her darlings. So she made up her mind to carry them to the very top of the house to a little garret bedroom where one of the servants slept.

2. And first she carried one kitten by the back of the neck, up stair after stair; and then another, and then the third. "Hollo! Mrs. Puss, what do you want here with your small family? I can't have cats in my room," says the servant. "Back to the cellar you must go — you and your three children." So she carried them back to the cellar.

3. But Kitty was not of the same mind with the servant — was determined to have a better sleeping-place for them, and carried them up again. Once more the servant turned them out and took them back to the cellar. Once more Puss carried them up to the garret. They were again turned out; but Puss carried them up again.

4. Every time Puss took them up, the servant took them down again. This went on three, four, five, six — and even to ten times. At last poor Puss was quite wearied out. She could carry them no longer.

5. Suddenly she left the house; and no one could tell where she had gone to. Had she run away and left her poor little kittens? No! She came back in a short time, and with her she brought a big black cat. Then she showed this black gentleman her kittens, and told him the whole story.

6. At once the strange cat flew at one of the kittens, got it tight in his mouth, and rushed upstairs with it. Then he carried up the other; and then the third — while the determined mamma led the way with a low "mew."

7. The servant, seeing that Kitty had made up her mind that it was for the good of her family that they should all sleep in her room, gave up the struggle, and allowed the cat and kittens to take up their abode with her.

Kitty mewed her best thanks to the black cat; and the kind stranger, making a low bow and a gentle purr, went away and was never seen again.

J. C. CARLISLE.

DICTATION. — Learn to spell and write out :

The servant gave up the struggle, and allowed the kittens to stop where they were.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words :

Cel'-lar	De-ter'-mined	Wear'-ied	Al-lowed'
Car'-ried	Gar'-ret	Strug'-gle	Stran'-ger.

2. Point out all the nouns in paragraph 7.

3. Write down the name of six animals that people keep as pets.

4. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them : *Strange ; topmost ; childish ; sleeping ; roomy ; black.*

5. Explain the following phrases : (1) It struck her that the cellar was damp. (2) Kitty was not of the same mind with the servant. (3) The mamma led the way. (4) The servant gave up the struggle.

6. Make sentences about : *Kitty ; the three kittens ; the servant ; a strange cat ; a damp cellar ; a light garret.*

7. Tell the difference between : *One* and *won ; maid* and *made ; where* and *were ; your* and *ewer ; time* and *thyme ; hole* and *whole.*

8. The following words have several meanings ; give two of them : *Top ; back ; left ; want ; dog ; lead.*

9. Write down the names of six things we wear.

THE STARVING FOXES.

Sign, mark.
For'-tune, good luck.
A-void'-ing, keeping away from.
Snuffs, smells.
Muz'-zle, the nose and mouth of an animal.
Din, great noise.
Heads, gets in front of.

1. It was bitterly cold weather and everybody was shivering. Reynard's children were shivering with cold — and with hunger, too, for they had had nothing to eat for some time. The snow lay deep upon the ground; and the cold north wind almost blew through the very bones of man and of beast. The rabbits had gone to their holes; not a bird

was to be seen; and Father Reynard could not catch even a rat or a mouse to feed his starving family.

2. The wind whistled through the forest, and now and then a rotten branch fell crackling to the ground; but no sound else broke the stillness of the wood, and no bird or beast stirred in the cold, cold air. Even the crows had left the spot; and far and wide there was no sign of a dinner.

3. No sign or sound of a dinner: except one! The clear crowing of a cock broke the frosty stillness of the morning; and the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Reynard and family went pit-a-pat with new hope. They pictured to themselves a big fat cock, a nice plump hen, and a lot of tender chickens; and this made their hunger still more bitter to them.

4. The unhappy mother drew her children close to her side to warm and to comfort them; but they could not forget their hunger — and the poor little things kept

crying and screaming for a little food. The wretched father could bear it no longer. Up he jumped. "Anything rather than this!" he cried. "I will face death itself rather than bear it a moment longer."

5. The cock crew again, and louder and more cheerily than ever. Where was the cock? Not a quarter of a mile off, in the farm-yard at the edge of the forest. "Good-by, my dear; good-by, my children. I am off to the farm. Death or a dinner! Keep up your courage!" "Go!" said Mrs. Reynard, "and may fortune be kind to you and bring you back safe to us with a nice fat chicken. But, alas! there are dogs and men, there are snares and traps, there are guns and hunters. Be very careful, dear; and oh! Renny, Renny, come back soon."

6. So, with kisses all round, Reynard leaves his home. He steals his way quietly through the woods, avoiding the high-road; and now he is but a stone's throw from the farm. The farm-yard gate is shut; but

Reynard looks and snuffs between the bars. There is the cock — the glory of the farm-yard, the trumpeter of the morning, bright and many-colored in the midst of his five-and-twenty hens.

7. But, alas! on the other side of the yard are two strong fierce dogs lying in front of their kennels; and at the barn-door stands the farmer's boy with a pitch-fork in his hand. The danger is great; his enemies are under his very nose. But Reynard thinks of his wife and his little ones, and their hunger and their cries. A hen leaves the yard, and — looking for grains and seeds — passes and repasses under the very muzzle of Reynard.

8. A rush, a snatch, a click of the jaws, and the fox is off with the hen. Shrieks, cries, flutterings, running to and fro, barking, shouting — and the whole farm-yard is full of din. The farmer lets loose the dogs; off go the dogs, followed by the farmer and his boy, after the daring robber.

9. Run, Reynard, run! the dogs are at your heels; and they will not spare you! Reynard, with the hen in his mouth, jumps across ditches and fallen trees, and makes his way straight to the forest. But the dogs are swifter than he; one heads and turns him; the other makes a rush and seizes him; and poor Reynard lies shaken and bleeding and worried and dead, at the very edge of the forest which he hoped would have been his shelter. J. C. CARLISLE.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Why were Reynard's children shivering and wretched? 2. What kind of birds and beasts were about? 3. What was the only sound that broke the stillness of the wood? 4. What was the only sign of a dinner that the foxes heard? 5. When the children cried, what did Father Reynard do? 6. Where is the cock that is crowing? 7. What did the fox say when he bade them good-by? 8. What did Mrs. Reynard say? 9. Where does Mr. Reynard go? 10. What does he see when he gets to the farm-yard? 11. Who are guarding the farm-yard fowl? 12. What keeps passing and repassing under Reynard's nose? 13. What does he all at once do? 14. Who run after him? 15. Where does Reynard make for? 16. What happens in the end?

DICTATION. — Learn to spell and write out:

Now and then a rotten branch fell crackling to the ground.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words :

Shiv'-er-ing	Pic'-tured	Cour'-age	Muz'-zle
Rey'-nard	Wretch'-ed	A-void'-ing	Shout'-ing
Still'-ness	Cheer'-i-ly	Trump'-et-er	Wor'-ried.

2. Point out the nouns in section 1.

3. Write down the names of six barn-door fowls.

4. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them : *Frosty ; hungry ; dine ; still ; pictured ; motherly ; screaming ; walking ; wooded.*

5. Explain the following phrases : (1) No sound broke the stillness of the wood. (2) They pictured to themselves a nice plump hen. (3) May fortune be kind to you! (4) He avoids the high-road. (5) He stands resplendent in the midst of the farm-yard. (6) The farm-yard is full of din.

6. Tell the difference between : *Heart* and *hart ; steal* and *steel ; wood* and *would ; too* and *two.*

7. The following words have several meanings ; give two of them : *Pitch ; crew ; trap ; bear.*

8. Draw the following picture : —

THE DONKEY AND THE BOY.

Mis-take', to take for something else.
Grate'-ful, thankful for a kindness.
Lunch'-eon, a small meal in the middle of the day.
Des'-o-late, forsaken by his friends.

1. Tom Willis set out for school one day, with his books under his arm, and a big slice of bread and butter in his pocket. On the road he met a donkey with a heavy load of sand upon his back; and the poor donkey looked very tired and very much out of heart.

2. "Cheer up, old gentleman," said Tom; "here is a piece of bread for you;" and the donkey took the slice of bread and butter from his hand and ate it with great pleasure. Then he opened his big mouth as wide as he could open it, and sang out "Hee-ha! hee-ha!" This was his way of thanking Tom Willis.

3. Tom said to himself: "I should like my mother to know this donkey; he has such a nice way of saying 'Thank you very much': nobody could mistake it. I sometimes forget to say 'Thank you' myself. How grateful poor Ned is!"

4. Tom Willis trudged along to school one day
With luncheon in his pocket. On the way
He met, within a space of open ground,
A poor old ass with heavy burden bound,
And such a desolate, dreary look, the boy
Offered the hungry ass his bread with joy.

5. The donkey ate; and lifting up his head
"Hee-ha! hee-ha! hee-ha!" in thanks he said.
Willis was pleased. "Mother, I think," said he,
"Would like you well, you thank so prettily."

A. F. DAY.

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where was Tom Willis going? 2. What had he got under his arm and what in his pocket? 3. Whom did he meet on the road? 4. What was the donkey carrying? 5. What did Tom give the donkey? 6. How did the donkey thank Tom? 7. What did Tom say to himself? 8. What line rhymes with: *Tom Willis trudged along to school one day?* (Other lines may be given.)

BRAVE LITTLE DIMPLE.

1. Dimple lived in the city of Halifax. She had a very pleasant home, and very kind parents. She was only six years old, and was in most respects a very sensible child, but she had one weakness. She was afraid in the dark.

2. One night Dimple went down with the servant to get some fresh water for her mamma, and the servant turned the gas out by mistake. Oh, how Dimple screamed! She made so much noise that everybody in the house ran to see what was the matter. Her mamma was ashamed of her.

3. Another night she cried for nearly an hour because her mamma asked her to go into the next room for a pair of scissors. "She must be cured of this habit," said her mamma. "Yes, indeed," said her papa, "or she will grow up a great coward."

4. Then he took Dimple on his knee, and talked to her very kindly. He thought that

was much better than to scold her or to laugh at her. He told her that it was his house, that he had lived in it a long time, and that there was nothing in it to hurt his little daughter. He told her that mamma and he loved her too much to send her into a dark room if there was anything there to injure her.

5. Her mamma told her that God was everywhere, in the darkness as well as in the light, and that He would not allow any harm to come to her in the dark. Dimple was greatly comforted by what her parents said to her, and she said, "I'll try not to be so foolish any more."

6. She thought a good deal about the matter, and the more she thought the more clearly she saw that there was no reason to be afraid. She said to herself, "I will cure myself; I will not be a coward."

7. One day it rained hard, and Dimple did not go to school. It was very dark all day. What do you suppose Dimple did that dark

day? She went all alone up to a dark attic. She had been there with mamma before, but then they had a lamp.

8. At first she could not see where to step. She moved about carefully until she came to an old cradle. It was the cradle in which her papa was rocked when he was a little boy. Dimple sat down in it, and tried to look around. She could see a little better soon, and she saw some queer-looking things that made her feel very timid at first, but when she could see them properly they turned out to be only old coats, and trunks, and boxes, with some bundles, and an old spinning-wheel.

9. She soon felt very comfortable, and began to sing one of the songs she had learned at school. Then she counted the rain-drops, and at last she fell asleep.

10. When papa came home to dinner no Dimple could be found. They looked all over the house for her except in the attic and the cellar. "She is such a coward," her

papa said, "I am sure she would not go where it is dark."

11. "Her cloak and hood are here," said mamma; "she has not left the house." At last Dimple's dog found her. The attic door was open a little way, and he pushed it open with his nose and ran up-stairs. Dimple's papa followed him with a lamp. He found Dimple in the old cradle fast asleep.

12. "Dimple, my little girl," said he, "why did you hide up here?" "I came to try to like the dark," said Dimple; "I do not mean to be a coward."

13. She had been there three long hours. Her mamma and papa were very much pleased. They said she was a brave little girl. She was never afraid in the dark any more.

EXERCISES. — 1. Write the line :

God is in the dark as well as in the light.

2. Learn to pronounce and spell :

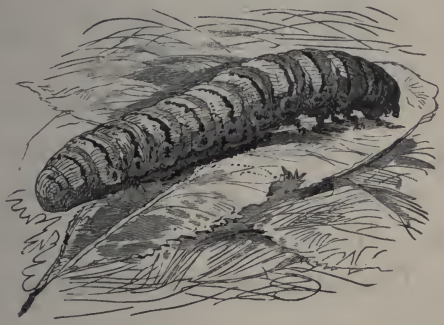
Sen'-si-ble	Scis'-sors	Com'-fort-ed	At'tic
Cow'-ard	Spin'-ning	Cra'-dle	Tim'-id.

3. Find out where Halifax is.

4. Give three reasons for not being afraid in the dark.

5. Tell the meaning of other words pronounced like: *Cellar ; one; some; made; pair; see; great; told; there; too;* and *no.*

HOW A BUTTERFLY CAME.



1. Late in September a lady saw a worm upon a willow leaf. It was about two inches long, and almost as large as her little finger. Stripes of black, green, and yellow went around its little body.

2. The lady carried leaf and sleeper home.

She took willow leaves for it to eat, put them all in a glass dish, and tied lace over it.

3. In just one week her guest was gone. All the leaves were gone; only a lovely green bag was left. It was just one inch long, was made very neatly, and looked much like a little bed or cradle. No stitches could be seen, and the seams had an edge like gold cord.

3. Gold and black dots like tiny buttons were on it. The caterpillar had sewed himself in. His old clothes were near by. He had pushed them off in a hurry. The new home was made fast to a bit of cloth.

4. Almost six weeks the little sleeper lay in his silken cradle. Early in November he burst the pretty green hammock, and then the old home turned white.

5 A lovely butterfly came out. It had brown and golden wings, with stripes of

black, like cords, on them, and a feathery fringe of white for each stripe.

6. On the edges of the wings were white and yellow dots. The head was black, and

also had white and yellow dots on it. The inside of the wings was darker; it was like orange-tinted velvet. All these changes were in less than two months.

"OUR LITTLE ONES."

QUESTIONS. — 1. Where do all caterpillars come from? 2. What do they change to? 3. How are butterflies produced?

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to pronounce and spell:

Car'-ried	Guest	Cat'-er-pil-lar	But'-ter-fly
Stitch'-es	Sewed	Feath'-er-y	Ham'-mock.

2. Give the meanings of other words sounded like *two*; *all*; *one*; *seen*; *new*; and *made*.

THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

1. I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

2. I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where;
For who hath sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

3. Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

LONGFELLOW.

THE FOOLISH MOUSE.

Dain'-ties, nice things.
Pro-vid'-ed, supplied.
Re-sid'-ed, lived.
Se-cure'-ly, safely.
Snug, comfortable.
Lot, fortune.
Roam, wander about.
Ex-cur'-sion, trip.
Se-date', grave.
Ex-pressed', showed.
Con-vinced', quite sure.
Con-struct', build.
Re-quires', needs.
Cran'-nies, small cracks.
Ex'-qui-site, perfect.
En-treat', beg earnestly.
En'-tered, went in.

1. In a crack near the cupboard, with dainties provided,

A certain young mouse with her mother resided;
So securely they lived, in that snug, quiet spot,
Any mouse in the land might have wished for their lot.

2. But one day the young mouse, which was given to roam,
Having made an excursion some way from her home,
On a sudden returned, with such joy in her eyes,
That her gray, sedate parent expressed some surprise.

3. "O mother," said she, "the good folks of this house,
I 'm convinced, have not any ill-will to a mouse;
And those tales can't be true you always are telling,
For they 've been at such pains to construct us a dwelling.

4. "The floor is of wood, and the walls are of wires —
Exactly the size that one's comfort requires;
And I 'm sure that we there shall have nothing to fear
If ten cats, with kittens, at once should appear.

5. "And then they have made such nice holes in the wall,
One could slip in and out, with no trouble at all;
But forcing one through such rough crannies as these,
Always gives one's poor ribs a most terrible squeeze.

6. "But the best of all is, they 've provided, as well,
A large piece of cheese, of most exquisite smell;
'Twas so nice, I had put in my head to go through,
When I thought it my duty to come and fetch you."

7. "Ah, child," said the mother, "believe, I entreat,
Both the cage and the cheese are a terrible cheat;
Do not think all that trouble they took for our good —
They would catch us, and kill us all there, if they could.

8. "Thus they 've caught and killed scores, and I never could learn
That a mouse who once entered did ever return."
Let young people mind what the old people say;
And when danger is near them, keep out of the way.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words:

Cup'-board	Ex-pressed'	Re-quires'	Ex'-qui-site
Dain'-ties	Con-vinced'	Troub'-le	Be-lieve
Ex-cur'-sion	Con-struct'	Cran'-nies	Cheat
Se-date'	Ex-act'-ly	Squeeze	Caught.

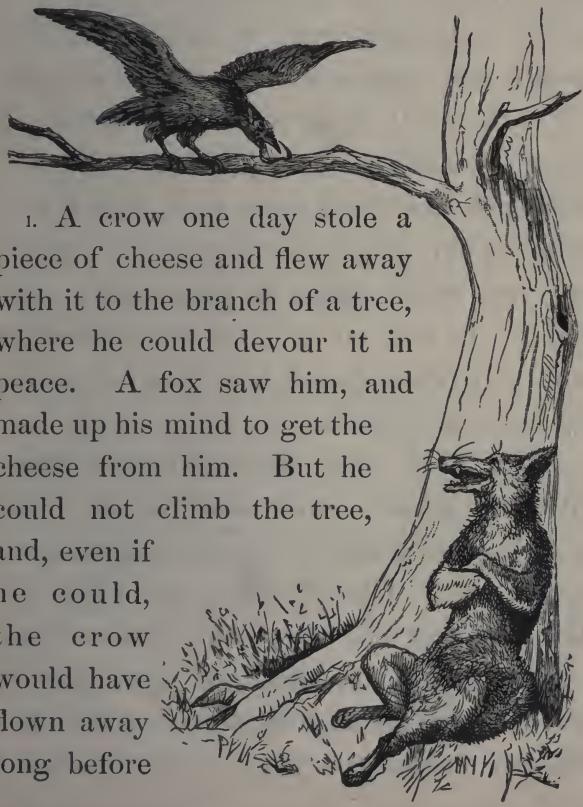
2. Point out the nouns in verse 3.

3. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them: *Provided; resided; securely; lived; quiet; given; expressed.*

4. Some of the following words have several meanings; give two of them: *Spot; might; lot; wood; size; slip; well.*

THE CROW AND THE FOX.

De-vour′, eat greedily.
Flat′-ter-ies, false praises.
Si′-dled, moved side foremost.
Match′-less, without any equal.
Ut′-tered, sent out.
Dis-ap-peared′, went out of sight.



1. A crow one day stole a piece of cheese and flew away with it to the branch of a tree, where he could devour it in peace. A fox saw him, and made up his mind to get the cheese from him. But he could not climb the tree, and, even if he could, the crow would have flown away long before

the fox could have got near him. Being unable, then, to get the cheese by open force, he thought he would try a trick.

2. So he stole up quietly to the foot of the tree, sat down there, crossed his arms, gave his tail an elegant twist, opened his deceitful mouth, and began to talk with the crow. "What a lovely bird you are?" he said. "I never saw such a glossy jet black; and then your back and neck have such bright blue tints. Your wings are beautifully shaped, and your whole figure is grace itself. No bird in the sky, no bird on tree or rock or bush can be compared with you — you are the finest of birds."

3. The crow was delighted with these flatteries, sidled about with pleasure, and thought what a nice, good, clever gentleman the fox was. The fox went on: "You are all I have said and more; but, do you know, I never heard you sing? If your voice is equal to your lovely color and elegant shape, you are matchless — you are the wonder of

the world. Will you not favor me with a little song?"

4. The crow at once opened his bill and uttered a loud caw. Down fell the cheese to the ground; up jumped the fox, sprang upon it, and ate it up. And, as he disappeared into the wood, the stupid crow heard the echoes of a chuckling laugh that told him what a goose he had been.

5. MORAL. — Do not flatter yourself, and never permit other people to flatter you. Men seldom flatter without having some selfish end to gain.

EXERCISES. — 1. Point out all the nouns in paragraph 1.

2. Write down the names of six birds that live in the woods.

3. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking away something from them : *Forcible ; tricky ; lovely ; flattering ; sidle ; clever ; sing.*

4. Explain the following phrases : (1) He was unable to get the cheese by open force. (2) Your whole figure is grace itself. (3) The crow sidled about with pleasure.

5. Tell the difference between : *Piece* and *peace ; tail* and *tale ; blew* and *blue ; hole* and *whole ; ate* and *eight ; wood* and *would.*

6. The following words have several meanings ; give two of them : *Goose ; crow ; bill ; wood.*

THE LION, THE FOX, AND THE ASS.

Hor'-ri-ble, dreadful.
Pow'-er-ful, very strong.
De-light'-ed, very much pleased.
Just, fair.
Whisk'-ing, moving quickly.

1. One fine summer morning, a lion, a fox, and a donkey set out to hunt together in the forest. The donkey ran about in the brush-wood, making a horrible noise with his loud bray, and frightening the deer, the hares, and the rabbits. The fox flew at their hind legs, bit at them, and drove them to where the lion was standing.

2. The lion stood at a gap in the hedge; and, as each deer or hare rushed through, he laid him dead with a single stroke of his powerful paw. At last the ground was covered thick with game of all kinds; and the lion ordered his two companions to stop. So they stopped the chase, and came up with the lion.

3. "Now," said the lion, turning to the donkey, "divide the game." The donkey was quite simple and just; he divided the game into three equal parts, and begged the king of beasts to choose for himself.

4. The lion, with a deep roar of rage, lifted his mighty paw and laid the donkey dead at his feet. "Now, you divide," he said, turning to the fox. The cunning Reynard, making a low bow, at once set to work, made a heap of all the game, placed the body of the donkey on the top, and pointing to the heap, said to the lion: "O mighty king, your share now lies before you!" The lion was delighted, and wagged his royal tail to show how pleased he was.

5. "Where did you learn your good sense, and where did you get your knowledge how to make a just division?" he asked the fox. Bowing three times and whisking his tail respectfully, the fox replied: "I learned it, O mighty king, from the poor gentleman on the top of the heap."

MORAL. — Never keep company with the unjust or the cruel.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words :

Don'-key Fright'-en-ing Rey'-nard Whisk'-ing
To-geth'-er Com-pan'-ions Knowl'-edge Re-spect'-ful-ly.

2. Point out all the nouns in paragraph 1.

3. Write out the names of ten animals that live in the woods.

4. Make sentences about : *A lion ; a fox ; a donkey ; the woods ; the deer ; the hares ; the rabbits.*

5. Tell the difference between : *Dear* and *deer ; hair* and *hare ; roe* and *row ; made* and *maid ; tale* and *tail ; great* and *grate.*

6. The following words have several meanings ; give two of them : *Fine ; drove ; row ; game.*

7. Write the names of ten things we wear.

THE WINDS.

Scam'-per, run as hard as they can. **Red'-den,** grow red.

1. Which is the wind that brings the cold?
   The north wind, Freddy; and all the snow;
   And the sheep will scamper into the fold,
   When the North begins to blow.

2. Which is the wind that brings the heat?
   The south wind, Katy; and corn will grow,
   And cherries redden for you to eat,
   When the South begins to blow.

3. Which is the wind that brings the rain?
The east wind, Tommy; and farmers know
That cows come shivering up the lane,
When the East begins to blow.

4. Which is the wind that brings the flowers?
The west wind, Bessy; and soft and low
The birdies sing in the summer hours,
When the West begins to blow.

E. C. STEDMAN.

Ottawa, July 25, 1881.

Dear Annie,

Here I am, in the capital of the Dominion. I wish, every day, that you were with me. This is a beautiful city, and I am sure you would enjoy yourself very much if you were here.

I visited the Parliament Buildings yesterday. They stand on a high bluff, and occupy three sides of a square. The view from the main tower pleased me exceedingly.

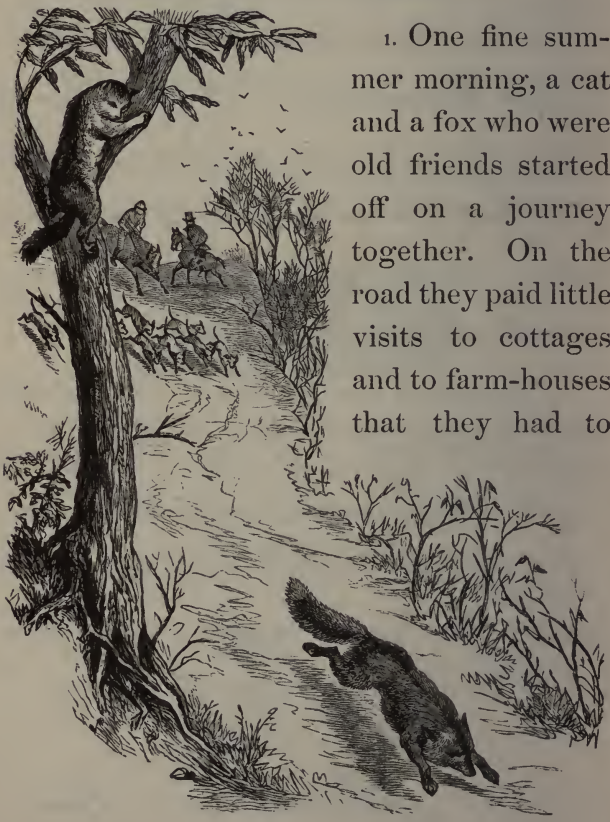
Please remember me to Lucy.

Your sincere friend,

Lena

THE CAT AND THE FOX.

Vis'-its, calls at a place.
Made off, ran away.
Ad-ven'-tures, things that had happened to them.
Snarl'-ing, showing their teeth.
Bay'-ing, deep barking.
Cop'-pice, a little wood of shrubs and underwood.



1. One fine summer morning, a cat and a fox who were old friends started off on a journey together. On the road they paid little visits to cottages and to farm-houses that they had to

pass, and picked up whatever they could find. They made off with hens and chickens, with ducks and ducklings, bits of cheese and scraps of bacon — and, indeed, everything they could lay their paws on.

2. On the way they amused themselves with stories of their adventures; and each told the other of the funny tricks he had played. At last they began to quarrel. "You think yourself very sharp," said the fox; "but I am a great deal more cunning than you — I know more than a hundred tricks."

3. "Well, that is a great many," replied the cat; "I for my part know only one; but I would rather have that one trick than a thousand." The fox was angry, and would not agree with his companion. They kept on arguing and snarling, until they had almost got to fighting.

4. Suddenly an odd noise broke upon their ears. "What is it?" "The barking and baying of fox-hounds." "Surely not."

"Let us listen." "It is, it is! let us be off." "Where are your hundred tricks now?" said the cat; "as for me, this is mine;" and he climbed into a tree in a moment.

5. There he was safe; and he could see his friend the fox galloping along the road as fast as his legs could carry him. Away, over field and ditch, through hedge and coppice, turning here, twisting there; but it was all in vain, the hounds were always after him. At last they were upon him, and he was caught and worried to death.

J. C. CARLISLE.

EXERCISES. — 1. Learn to spell the following words:

Vis'-its	Sto'-ries	Quar'-rel	Field
Cot'-tag-es	Ad-ven'-tures	Com-pan'-ion	Cop'-pice
Jour'-ney	Played'	Gal'-lop-ing	Wor'-ried.

2. Point out the nouns in the first paragraph.

3. Write down the names of six more beasts of prey.

4. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them: *Funny; great; galloping; turning; fishing; hunting.*

5. Tell the difference between: *Paws* and *pause; told* and *tolled; their* and *there.*

"LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE."

Beak'-er, a drinking-cup.
Brim'-ming, filled to the edge.
Slug'-gish, having little motion.
Spell, a form of magic words; power to bring about.
Ros'y, color of the rose.

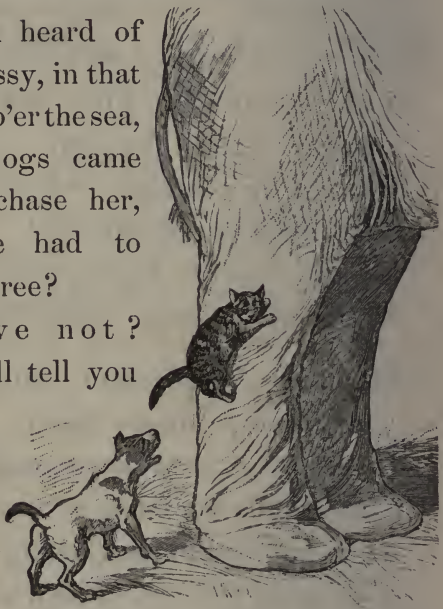
1. Look not upon the wine when it
   Is red within the cup!
   Stay not for pleasure when she fills
   Her tempting beaker up!
   Though clear its depths, and rich its glow
   A spell of madness lurks below.

2. They say 'tis pleasant on the lip,
   And merry in the brain;
   They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
   And dulls the tooth of pain.
   Ay — but within its glowing deeps
   A stinging serpent, unseen sleeps.

3. Then dash the brimming cup aside,
   And spill its purple wine;
   Take not its madness to thy lip —
   Let not its curse be thine.
   'Tis red and rich — but grief and woe
   Are in those rosy depths below.

WILLIS.

PUSSY AND HER ELEPHANT.



1. Have you heard of little Pussy, in that country o'er the sea,
How the dogs came out to chase her, and she had to climb a tree?
You have not? Then I'll tell you how timid Pussy Gray
Climbed quickly up, hand over hand, and safely got away.

2. But then the strangest trouble came! The tree began to shake!
A tremendous giant something took Pussy by the neck
And tossed her off! And there again among the dogs was she,

And what could frightened Pussy do, but climb the same old tree?

3. But then the strange thing came again, and, swinging high in air,
Pounced right on little Pussy, as she sat trembling there;
But when it touched her fur it stopped; as though its owner thought:
"'Tis nothing but a pussy-cat that trouble here has brought.

4. I 'll let her make herself at home." And Pussy, safe once more,
Folded her paws contentedly and viewed the country o'er,
And purred a meek apology: "Excuse me, friend, I see
I 've climbed a broad-backed elephant; I meant to climb a tree!"

5. Whatever else she said or sung that you would like to hear,
She must have whispered coaxingly into the giant ear;
For often afterward, 't is said, Miss Pussy Gray was seen
To ride the broad-backed elephant as proud as any queen!

HANNAH MORE JOHNSON.

THE BROOK AND THE WAVE.

1. The brooklet came from the mountain,
As sang the bard of old,
Running with feet of silver
Over the sands of gold!

2. Far away in the briny ocean
There rolled a turbulent wave,
Now singing along the sea-beach,
Now howling along the cave.

3. And the brooklet has found the billow,
Though they flowed so far apart,
And has filled with its freshness and sweetness
That turbulent, bitter heart!

LONGFELLOW.

NO CROWN FOR ME.

1. "Will you come with us, Susan?" cried several little girls to a school-mate. "We are going to the woods; do come, too."

2. "I should like to go with you very much," replied Susan, with a sigh; "but I cannot finish the task grandmother set me to do."

3. "How tiresome it must be to stay at home to work on a holiday!" said one of

the girls, with a toss of her head. "Susan's grandmother is too strict."

4. Susan heard this remark, and, as she bent her head over her task, she wiped away a tear, and thought of the pleasant afternoon the girls would spend gathering wild flowers in the woods.

5. Soon she said to herself, "What harm can there be in moving the mark grandmother put in the stocking? The woods must be very beautiful to-day, and how I should like to be in them!"

6. "Grandmother," said she, a few minutes afterwards, "I am ready, now." "What, so soon, Susan?" Her grandmother took the work, and looked at it very closely.

7. "True, Susan," said she, laying great stress on each word; "true, I count twenty turns from the mark; and, as you have never deceived me, you may go and amuse yourself as you like the rest of the day."

8. Susan's cheeks were scarlet, and she did not say, "Thank you." And as she

left the cottage, she walked slowly away, not singing as usual.

9. "Why, here is Susan!" the girls cried, when she joined their company; "but what is the matter? Why have you left your dear old grandmother?" they tauntingly added.

10. "There is nothing the matter." As Susan repeated these words, she felt that she was trying to deceive herself. She had acted a lie. At the same time she remembered her grandmother's words, "You have never deceived me."

11. "Yes, I have deceived her," said she to herself. "If she knew all, she would never trust me again."

12. When the little party had reached an open space in the woods, her companions ran about enjoying themselves; but Susan sat on the grass, wishing she were at home confessing her fault.

13. After awhile Rose cried out, "Let us make a crown of violets, and put it on the head of the best girl here."

14. "It will be easy enough to make the crown, but not so easy to decide who is to wear it," said Julia.

15. "Why, Susan is to wear it, of course," said Rose: "is she not said to be the best girl in school, and the most obedient at home?"

16. "Yes, yes; the crown shall be for Susan," cried the other girls, and they began to make the crown. It was soon finished.

17. "Now, Susan," said Rose, "put it on in a very dignified way, for you are to be our queen."

18. As these words were spoken the crown was placed on her head. In a moment she snatched it off, and threw it on the ground, saying, "No crown for me; I do not deserve it."

19. The girls looked at her with surprise. "I have deceived my grandmother," said she, while tears flowed down her cheeks. "I altered the mark she put in the stocking, that I might join you in the woods."

20. "Do you call that wicked?" asked one of the girls.

"I am quite sure it is; and I have been miserable all the time I have been here."

21. Susan now ran home, and as soon as she got there she said, with a beating heart, "O grandmother! I deserve to be punished, for I altered the mark you put in the stocking. Do forgive me; I am very sorry and unhappy."

22. "Susan," said her grandmother, "I knew it all the time; but I let you go out, hoping that your own conscience would tell you of your sin. I am so glad that you have confessed your fault and your sorrow."

23. "When shall I be your own little girl again?" "Now," was the quick reply, and Susan's grandmother kissed her forehead.

McGuffy's Third Reader.

Exercise. — Pronounce and learn to spell:

Sev'-er-al	Scar'-let	Dig'-ni-fied	Vi'-o-lets
Tire'-some	Taunt'-ing-ly	Mis'-er-a-ble	O-be'-di-ent
Pleas'-ant	Re-peat'-ed	Con'-science	Con-fess'ed

THE HUSBAND WHO WAS TO MIND THE HOUSE.

Scold′-ing, blaming angrily. **Up′-roar,** great noise.
Cap′-i-tal, very good.

1. There was once a man who was so cross and surly that he thought his wife never did

anything right in the house. So one evening — it was in haymaking time — he came home scolding, and grumbling, and making a great uproar.

2. "Dear husband, don't be so angry," said his wife. "I have been thinking, and I have thought of a capital plan. To-morrow let us change work. I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall stay at home and mind the house." The husband thought that would do very well. He was quite willing, he said.

3. So, early next morning, the wife took a scythe and went out into the hayfield with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and to do the work at home.

4. First of all, he wanted to churn the butter; but, when he had churned a while he found it very dry work, and he got thirsty, and went down to the cellar to tap a barrel of cider. When he had just knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask,

he heard overhead the pig come trotting into the kitchen.

5. Then off he ran up the cellar steps, with the tap in his hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig, lest it should upset the churn; but, when he got up, and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there rooting and grunting amongst the cream, which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage that he quite forgot the cider-barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could.

6. He caught it, too, just as it ran out of doors, and gave it such a kick, that it lay for dead on the spot. All at once he remembered that he had the tap in his hand; but, when he got down to the cellar, every drop of cider had run out of the cask.

7. Then he went into the dairy, and found enough cream left to fill the churn again, and so he began to churn, for they must have butter. When he had churned for some time, he remembered that their milk-

ing-cow was still shut up in the cow-house, and had not had anything to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high in the heavens.

8. Then all at once he thought it was too far to take her down to the meadow, so he would just get her up to feed on the house-top; for the house, you know, was thatched with sods, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep hill, and he thought that if he laid a plank across to the thatch at the back, he'd easily get the cow up.

9. Yet he could not leave the churn, for there was the little baby crawling on the floor; "and if I leave," he thought, "the child is sure to upset the churn." So he took the churn on his back, and went out with it; but then he thought he had better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch. So he took up a bucket to draw water out of the well; but as he stooped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran

out of the churn over his shoulders, and down into the well.

10. Now it was near dinner-time, and he had not yet got even the butter; so he thought he had best boil the porridge, and he filled the pot with water, and hung it by a chain over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or neck.

11. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the wide chimney, and tied round his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

12. So he began to grind away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the house-top after all, and as she fell she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast; and as for the cow, she hung half-way down between the thatch and the ground — for she could neither get down nor up.

13. And now the wife had waited long for her husband to come and call them to dinner. At last she thought she had waited long enough, and went home. But when she got there and saw the cow hanging in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe.

14. But, as she did this, down came her husband out of the chimney; and so, when his old dame came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge-pot.

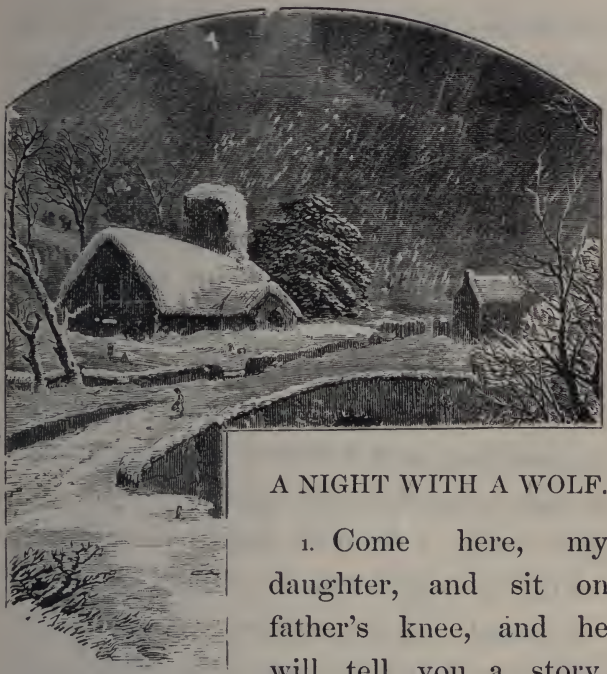
G. W. DASENT.

EXERCISES. — 1. Spell the following words:

Up′-roar	Dai′-ry	Shoul′-ders
Scythe	Thatched	Chim′-ney.

2. Point out the nouns in paragraph 12.

3. Make nouns out of the following words, either by adding something to them or by taking something away from them: *Cross; angry; churning; knocked; forget; high; grind; stuck.*



A NIGHT WITH A WOLF.

1. Come here, my daughter, and sit on father's knee, and he will tell you a story. Hark! how the wind is roaring, and snow beating against the windows! How pleasant to sit beside the cheerful fire when the wild storm is raging outside!

2. On just such a November night as this, daughter, father was lost high up on a lonely mountain. There were bears in the bushes,

and wolves in the deep woods; and I had lost my path and did not know which way to go.

3. The night came on, and with it came just such a storm as this. The heavy snow covered the ground; the strong wind rushed through the forest; it broke off many a tall, stiff tree, and bent the rest like grass.

4. I crept along in the darkness, trying to find some place of shelter; but I stumbled against trees, and fell over logs and stones. At last, I found a little cave in the side of a great rock. I crept in, glad to be safe from the falling timber and the pitiless storm.

5. Soon I heard something creep into the cave; then I saw two green eyes shining in the dark, and a wolf lay down beside me. Do not be frightened, little one. The wolf and I lay there side by side all that long, dark night.

6. The snow fell, the wind roared, the trees crashed, and the great rock shook in the storm; but in that little cave the wolf and I

lay side by side. I felt his wet fur press against me, and we each warmed the other.

7. When the morning came, the wolf crept out and went his way into the wild woods; and I crept out and found the path, and went on my way down the mountain.

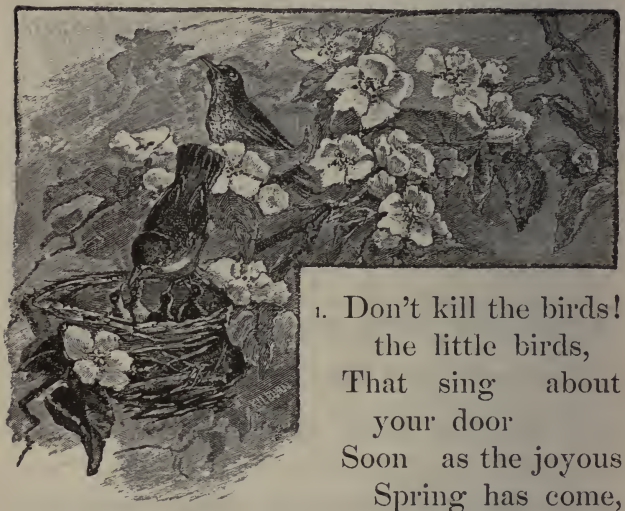
Beautiful Things.

Beautiful faces are they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there;
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do
Deeds that are noble, good, and true;
Busy with them the long day through.

Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,
Through summer's heat or winter's snow.

DON'T KILL THE BIRDS.



1. Don't kill the birds!
the little birds,
That sing about
your door
Soon as the joyous
Spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er.

2. The little birds! how sweet they sing!
Oh, let them joyous live;
And do not seek to take the life
Which you can never give.

3. Don't kill the birds! the pretty birds.
That play among the trees;
For earth would be a cheerless place,
If it were not for these.

4. The little birds! how fond they play!
Do not disturb their sport;
But let them warble forth their songs,
Till winter cuts them short.

5. Don't kill the birds! the happy birds,
That bless the field and grove;
So innocent to look upon,
They claim our warmest love.

6. The happy birds, the tuneful birds,
How pleasant 'tis to see!
No spot can be a cheerless place
Where'er their presence be.

THE COURAGEOUS BOY.

Sov'-er-eign, a gold coin worth twenty shillings, sterling = to nearly $4.87.

Brib'ed, persuaded by a gift.
War'rior, one who fights.

1. In England, one day, a farmer at work in his fields saw a party of huntsmen riding over his farm. He had a field in which the wheat was just coming up, and he was anxious that the gentlemen should not go into that, as the trampling of the horses and dogs would spoil the crop.

2. So he sent one of his farm hands, a bright young boy, to shut the gate of that field and to keep guard over it. He told him that he must on no account permit the gate to be opened.

3. Scarcely had the boy reached the field and closed the gate when the huntsmen came galloping up and ordered him to open it. This the boy declined to do.

4. "Master," said he, "has ordered me to permit no one to pass through this gate, and I can neither open it myself nor allow any one else to do so."

5. First one gentleman threatened to thrash him if he did not open it; then another offered him a sovereign; but all to no effect. The brave boy was neither to be frightened nor bribed.

6. Then a grand and stately gentleman came forward and said: "My boy, do you not know me? I am the Duke of Wellington — one not accustomed to be disobeyed; and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass."

7. The boy took off his hat to the great man whom all England delighted to honor, and answered:

8. "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey orders. I must keep this gate shut, and permit no one to pass without my master's express permission."

9. The brave old warrior was greatly pleased at the boy's answer, and lifting his own hat he said:

10. "I honor the man or the boy who can

neither be bribed nor frightened into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers I could conquer, not only the French, but the whole world."

11. As the party galloped away, the boy ran off to his work, shouting at the top of his voice, "Hurrah! hurrah for the Duke of Wellington!"

QUESTIONS. — 1. Why is the boy called *courageous?* 2. What other good qualities had he? 3. What is a *farm hand?* 4. What is meant by *keeping guard?* 5. What means were taken to induce him to leave his post? 6. Who was the last to try him? 7. What was the result? 8. What did each of them say as they separated?

EXERCISES. — 1. Point out all the nouns in the first paragraph.

2. Tell the meanings of words spelled differently from the following, but pronounced like them: *sent; gate; one; know; not; whole; would.*

3. Give the different meanings of the word *saw.*

My Mother.

Hark! my mother's voice I hear,
Sweet that voice is to my ear;
Ever soft, it seems to tell,
Dearest child, I love thee well.

Love me, mother? Yes, I know,
None can love so well as thou.
Was it not upon thy breast
I was taught to sleep and rest?

What return then can I make?
This fond heart, dear mother, take;
Thine it is, in word and thought,
Thine by constant kindness bought.

THE FAITHFUL DOG.

1. Fido's master had to go on a long journey, and he took her with him. He rode a beautiful horse, and Fido trotted cheerfully at the horse's heels. Often the master would speak a cheering word to the dog, and she would wag her tail and bark a glad answer. And so they travelled on and on.

2. The sun shone hot, and the road was dusty. The beautiful horse was covered with sweat, and poor Fido's tongue lolled out of her mouth, and her legs were so tired they could hardly go any more.

3. At last they came to a cool, shady wood, and the master stopped, dismounted, and tied his horse to a tree. He took from the saddle his heavy saddle-bags: they were heavy because they were filled with gold.

4. The man laid the bags down very carefully in a shady place, and, pointing

to them, said to Fido, "Watch them." Then he drew his cloak about him, lay down with his head on the bags, and soon was fast asleep.

5. Fido curled herself up close to her master's head, with her nose over one end of the bags, and went to sleep too. But she did not sleep very soundly, for her master had told her to watch, and every few moments she would open her eyes and prick up her ears, to learn if anybody were coming.

6. Her master was tired, and slept soundly and long — very much longer than he had intended. At last he was awakened by Fido's licking his face.

7. The dog saw that the sun was nearly setting, and knew that it was time for her master to go. The man patted Fido, and jumped up, much troubled to find he had slept so long.

8. He snatched up his cloak, threw it over his horse, untied his bridle, sprang

into the saddle, and, calling Fido, started off in great haste. But Fido did not seem ready to follow him.

9. She ran after his horse and bit at his heels, and then ran back again to the woods, all the time barking furiously. This she did several times; but her master had no time to heed her foolish pranks, and galloped away, thinking she would follow him.

10. At last the little dog sat down by the roadside, and looked sorrowfully after her master, until he had turned a bend in the road.

11. When he was no longer in sight, she sprang up with a wild bark and ran after him. She overtook him just as he had stopped to water his horse in a brook that flowed across the road. She stood beside the brook and barked so savagely that her master rode back and called her to him; but, instead of coming to him, she darted off down the road still barking.

12. Her master did not know what to think, and began to fear that his dog was going mad. Mad dogs are afraid of water, and act strangely when they see it. While the man was thinking of this, Fido came running back again, and dashed at him furiously. She leaped up on the legs of the horse, and even jumped up and bit the toe of her master's boot; then she ran down the road again, barking with all her might.

13. Her master was now convinced that she was mad, and, taking out his pistol, he shot her.

14. He rode away quickly, for he loved her dearly, and did not wish to see her die; but he had not ridden very far when he stopped as suddenly as if he had himself been shot. He felt quickly under his cloak for his saddle-bags. *They were not there!*

15. Had he dropped them, or had he left them behind in the wood? He felt sure he must have left them in the wood, for he could not recall picking them up or fastening them to his saddle. He turned quickly about, and rode back again as fast as his horse could go.

16. When he came to the brook, he said, "Poor Fido!" and looked about, but he could see nothing of her. After he had crossed the stream he saw some drops of blood upon the ground; and all along the road, as he went, he still saw drops of blood. Poor Fido!

17. Tears came into the man's eyes, and his heart began to ache, for he understood

now why Fido had acted so strangely. She was not mad at all. She knew that her master had left his precious bags of gold, and she had tried to tell him in the only way she could.

18. Oh, how guilty the man felt, as he galloped along and saw the drops of blood by the roadside! At last he came to the wood, and there, all safe, lay the bags of gold; and there, beside them, with her nose lying over one end of them, lay faithful Fido, dead.

SCRIPTURE READINGS.

Nearly nineteen hundred years ago Jesus Christ, the Son of God, was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem, a little village near Jerusalem in Judea. He lived chiefly at Nazareth, in Galilee, till he was about thirty years of age, when he began publicly to teach and to work miracles throughout Galilee and Judea. In his thirty-third year he was put to death by the Jews, with the consent of Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor of Judea. The following passages of Scripture contain specimens of his teachings: —

THE SOWER AND THE SEED.

The same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the seaside. And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore. And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow, and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside, and the fowls came and devoured them up. Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth; and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth; and when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away. And some fell among thorns: and the thorns sprung up and choked them. But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundred-fold, some sixty-fold, some thirty-fold. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear. — Matt. xiii. 1–9.

THE WHEAT AND THE TARES.

Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares

also. So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, "Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares?" He said unto them, "An enemy hath done this." The servants said unto him, "Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up?" But he said, "Nay; lest, while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them. Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, 'Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn.'" — Matt. xiii. 24–39

THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them. But the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made, "Behold the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, "Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out." But the wise answered, saying, "Not so; lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves." And while they went to buy, the bridegroom came; and they that were ready went in with him to the marriage: and the door was shut. Afterward came also the other virgins, saying, "Lord, Lord, open to us." But he answered and said, "Verily I say unto you, I know ye not." Watch therefore: for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh. — Matt. xxv. 1–13.

CHRIST AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

And they brought young children to him, that he should touch them: and his disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them. — Mark x. 13–16.

. . . . . .

Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. And Jesus, perceiving the thought of their heart, took a child, and set him by him. And said unto them, "Whosoever shall receive this child in my name receiveth me; and whosoever shall receive me receiveth him that sent me: for he that is least among you all, the same shall be great. — Luke ix. 46–48.

THE MAPLE TREE.

Ceil'-ing, covering of the inner roof.
Read'-ily, easily.
Sol'-id, hard, firm.
Flu'id, flowing, as water.
Em'-blem, a sign or figure with a particular meaning.
Stud'ded, marked as if with studs or knobs.

1. The sugar maple tree is a native of Canada, and it is a tree of which Canadians may well be proud. In the forest, among other trees, it grows to a great size. The wood is hard, but easily worked, and it is, therefore, well suited for being made into

ceilings, furniture, and other things about a house.

2. The sap of the tree is quite sweet at certain times of the year, and when it is boiled so as to drive off the water, what remains turns readily into sugar. For a long time after Canada was settled the people made most of their sugar from maple sap, and therefore it is not wonderful that the maple tree should be held by them in high esteem.

3. In order to get sap in large quantities it is necessary to tap a great many trees. This is done by cutting through the bark, just into the wood. A small spout is then put into the cut, and down this the sap runs into a vessel placed at the root of the tree. The best time of the year for getting sap is early in spring, when the heat of the sun causes it to rise through the trunk of the tree. It continues to run as long as there is snow on the ground, and runs most freely during sunny weather, after a night of frost.

4. The sap is gathered and carried to a camp made in the woods where it is boiled in large iron vessels. When it becomes very thick it is set aside to cool, and while cooling it turns into a solid mass that takes the form of the vessel in which it is allowed to stand. The syrup is usually left for several days in a fluid state, until enough has been gathered to make a grand "sugaring off."

5. The leaf of the maple tree is one of the most beautiful of all leaves in its form, and it has been very properly selected as the emblem of Canada. The tree itself, when allowed to grow up in an open place, is not tall, and its trunk is studded with branches. It is one of the finest of shade trees, and is very hardy and long-lived. In fall the leaves, when touched with light frost, take a variety of colors, yellow, orange, red, and brown. The maple tree then adds one of its chief beauties to the Indian summer.

INDUSTRY.

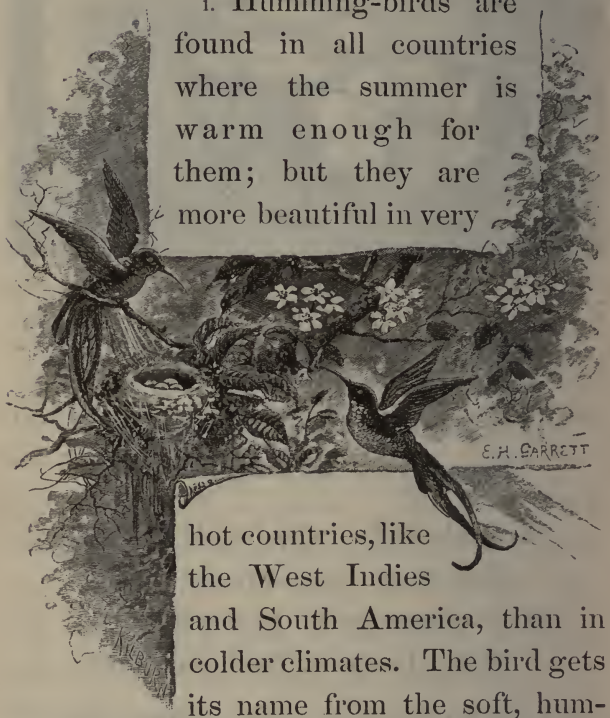
1. How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

2. How skilfully she builds her cell,
How neat she spreads the wax;
And labors hard to store it well
With the sweet food she makes.

3. In books, or work, or healthful play,
Let my first years be past,
That I may give for every day
Some good account at last.

ISAAC WATTS, D. D.

THE HUMMING-BIRD.



1. Humming-birds are found in all countries where the summer is warm enough for them; but they are more beautiful in very hot countries, like the West Indies and South America, than in colder climates. The bird gets its name from the soft, humming sound made by the very rapid motion of its wings in the air. It flies very fast from place to place, and when it stops to take honey from a flower it does not

alight on its feet, but balances itself in the air with its wings. It gathers honey by means of a long, sharp bill, which it thrusts into the middle of the flower, and it never remains more than a few moments in one spot.

2. It is very hard to describe the plumage of the humming-bird, because the colors of its head and breast change with every change of its position. In this respect it is like a larger bird of the same class found in Australia, and called, on account of its great beauty, the bird of paradise. The humming-bird is often killed and stuffed to be used as an ornament for ladies' head-dresses; but it loses, after death, a great deal of the brightness which makes its plumage so beautiful in life.

3. The humming-bird can be tamed by kind and careful treatment. When tame it sips melted sugar or honey from a vessel instead of gathering the latter for itself from flowers. Its nest is, like the bird,

very small, not larger than half the shell of a small hen's egg. The female humming-bird fights fiercely in defence of her nest, and with her long sharp bill tries to destroy the eyes of any one who may happen to come too close to her eggs or her young.

QUESTIONS. — Where are humming-birds found? 2. Where are those with the most beautiful plumage to be seen? 3. Why are they called humming-birds? 4. What do they use for food? 5. How do they gather it? 6. What other larger bird is it like? 7. Where is this other bird found? 8. For what purpose are humming-birds used when dead? 9. When tamed what food does the little bird use? 10. Describe its nest. 11. How does the female bird defend her eggs or young ones?

EXERCISES. — 1. Pronounce and learn to spell:

E-nough'	Pos-i'-tion	In-stead'
Coun'-tries	Par'-a-dise	Gath'-ering
Rap'-id	Or'-na-ment	Fierce'-ly
Bal'-an-ces	Beau'-ti-ful	De-fence'

2. Find out on the map where the West Indies, South America, and Australia are.

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